Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently amended) A method for the production of micropellets comprising one or more ~~hard to dissolve~~ effective agents, the method comprising producing the micropellets from liquid dispersions of solid micronized particles of the effective agents in the presence of ~~from dispersions with~~ functional adjuvants for the formation of a solid dispersion of the microparticles by spray granulation in a fluidized bed process, with the functional adjuvants ~~and other components~~ for the formation of the micropellets being provided in a dissolved or dispersed form.

2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein a weight ratio of the functional adjuvants for formation of the solid dispersion to the effective agent ranges from 20:1 to 1:100.

3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the effective agent is provided in a micronized form with a grain size of 30 µm or less.

4. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein one or more solutizers are provided as the functional adjuvants for the formation of the solid dispersion, comprising one or more polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene condensates, fatty acid polyglycol ether, alkyl phenol polyethylene glycolether, triglycerides, anionic tensides, cationic tensides, amphoteric detergents or non-ionic tensides, or a polyoxypropylene oxyethyelene (block)polymerisate.

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein one or more effective agents are ~~provided as the hard to dissolve effective agents,~~ selected from the group consisting of clarithromycine, erythromycin, azithromycine, roxithromycine, spiramycine, josamycine, telithromycine, indinavir, saquinavir, ritonavir, nelfianvir, paracetamol, nifedipin, cortisone prednisolon, prednisolon acetate, paclitaxel and docetaxel ~~one or more of macrolide antibiotics, in particular comprising azithromycin, antiviral therapeutics which are hard to dissolve in water, analgetics which are hard to dissolve in water, cardiovascular medications which are hard to dissolve in water, antiphlogistics which are hard to dissolve in water, and cancer therapeutics which are hard to dissolve in water~~.

6. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 5, wherein clarithromycin is provided as the ~~hard to dissolve~~ effective agent.

7. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein ~~the solid matter to be pelletized is provided as a~~ the liquid dispersion, comprising the micronized effective agent and the functional adjuvants for the formation of the solid dispersion and a desired binder, is injected from a bottom into a fluidized bed arrangement which is ~~empty~~ free of core-forming substances that act as seeds at a beginning of the process;

starting seeds for pelletizing ~~being~~ are formed by way of spray granulation of the dispersion without the presence of any other ~~inert material~~ core forming inert substances; and

the micropellets produced during the process ~~being~~ are sifted via a classification device, and ~~being~~ removed from the separator when reaching a predetermined pellet size.

8. (Currently Amended) A method for the production of a dispersion of [[a]] at least one micronized effective agent, wherein

in a first separate step, a homogenous suspension of the at least one micronized effective agent is produced in water, by suspending the at least one micronized~~, hard to dissolve, water soluble~~ effective agent, ~~several respective effective agents or a respective mixture of effective agents~~ using a powder-wetting or dispersing device and by a jet stream mixer for at least one of homogenizing and~~/or~~ deaerating the dispersion in the water, the suspending taking place under at least one of deaeration and homogenization;

in another separate step, mixing a solution of the soluble functional adjuvants ~~and other components~~ for the formation of micropellets is mixed in a solvent, until the solution becomes clear and homogenous;

and in a subsequent step, mixing and deaerating the homogenous suspension ~~dispersion~~ of the first step and the homogenous solution of the other separate step with one another ~~and deaerating in a subsequent step~~ such that a homogenous liquid dispersion develops, ~~advantageously~~ using powder wetting or dispersing devices, with the homogenous solution being introduced by the device and mixed with the ~~dispersion~~ homogenous suspension containing the effective agent and the mixture and the deaeration being simultaneously carried out by [[a]] the jet stream mixer.

9. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 7, wherein the dispersion is nebulized in a fluidized bed evaporator, with the solvent being removed during a drying process through evaporation for the production of the micropellets.

10. (Withdrawn) Micropellets produced according to the method according to claim 1.

11. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim, 1 comprising the micropellets being produced with the following components:

(i) the ~~pharmacological~~ effective agent in a micronized form at a ratio from 10 through 99% by weight;

(ii) the functional adjuvants for the formation of a solid dispersion at a ratio from 1 through 90 % by weightand

(iii) a binder at a ratio from 0 to 20 % by weight.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein the micropellets are produced having a diameter from 0.1 to 500 µm in spherical form.

13. (Withdrawn) Micropellets according to claim 11, wherein the micropellets are produced so that no more than 25 % by weight of the pellets have a diameter deviating by more than 25 % (+/-) from a mean diameter of all of the pellets.

14. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 11, ~~wherein~~ further comprising processing the micropellets ~~are produced having~~ into a pharmaceutical formulation.

15. (Withdrawn) A method for producing coated micropellets, comprising the production of a micropellet according to claim 1, wherein after the production of the pellets, a coating is also applied in a fluidized bed process, with nozzles in a base atomizing a coating fluid, in which the coating agents are dissolved or emulgated, in

a parallel flow into the micropellets to be coated.

16. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 15, wherein after a first internal protective coating, subsequently one or more coatings are applied.

17. (Withdrawn) Coated micropellets, produced according to the method according to claim 15.

18. (Withdrawn) Coated micropellets according to claim 16, provided with two coatings, comprising an inner protective coating and an outer coating resistant to gastric juice.

19. (Withdrawn) Coated micropellets according to claim 17, wherein within 15 minutes the micropellets show a release in effective agent of 75 % or more in a US paddle test at 75 rpm in a solution with pH of 6.8 or higher.

20 (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 15, wherein the coated micropellet comprises a pharmaceutical formulation.